A new Definition of Fractional Derivative and Fractional Integral

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce three different definitions of fractional derivatives, namely Riemann-Liouville derivative, Caputo derivative and the new formula Caputo expansion formula, and some basics properties of these derivatives are discussed. The difference between Caputo and Riemann – Liouville formulas for the fractional derivatives also mentioned. The paper focuses on find approximate values for function derivatives, when the function order is a negative integer, illustrated by some theorems and examples.

Keywords: Gamma function, Beta function, Mittag-Leffler Function, Complementary Error Function, Fractional integration, Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives.
التعريف الجديد في مشتقات وتكاملات الدوال الكسرية

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الملخص

في هذا البحث نقدم ثلاثة تعريفات مختلفة للمشتقات الكسرية، وهي تعريف الاشتقة الكسري حسب ريمان – لوفيل وتعريف الإشتقاق الكسري حسب كابوتو والتعريف الجديد للمشتقات الكسرية صيغة كابوتو الموسعة. ونناقش بعض الخصائص الأساسية لهذه المشتقات. وكذلك قمنا الفرق بين خصائص المشتقات الكسرية حسب تعريف ريمان – لوفيل وحسب تعريف كابوتو. البحث بيزكر على أبجد قيم تقريبية لمشتقات الدوال عندما يكون عدد الدالة عدد صحيح سالب. وهذا ينضح من بعض النظريات والامثلة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: دالة الكام، دالة بيتا، معادلة Mittag –Leffler، Complementary Error، Caputo و Riemann–Liouville
1. Introduction

The fractional calculus is a field of mathematics that studies the integration and differentiation of functions of any order [1, 2, 3]. The history of fractional calculus started at the same time when classical calculus was established. It was first mentioned in Leibniz's letter to l'Hospital in 1695, where the idea of semi derivative was suggested [4, 5]. During time fractional calculus was built on formal foundations by many famous mathematicians, who have provided important contributions up to the middle of 20-th century, e.g. Liouville, Riemann, Euler, Lagrange, Caputo, Heaviside, Fourier, Abel, Holmgren, Laplace etc. The fractional calculus finds applications in different fields of science, including theory of fractional, engineering, physics, numerical analysis, biology and economics [6, 7, 8, 9]. In this paper we introduce three different definitions of fractional differentiation. The first one is, Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives from this definition, we can calculate the derivative of order $\alpha$ when ($0 < \alpha < 1$) and function $f(t) = t^\mu$, the order of the function ($\mu$) must be positive [10,11,12]. The problem with this definition is that, fractional derivative of a constant does not equal zero [13,14,15]. The second one is, Caputo fractional derivatives, Caputo found this definition after reformulated the more 'classic' definition of the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative in order to use integer order initial conditions. To solve his fractional order differential equations, from this definition, we can calculate the derivative of order $\alpha$ when $0 < \alpha < 1$ and function $f(t) = t^\mu$, the order of the function ($\mu$) also must be positive[16]. In this new definition of Caputo the fractional derivative of a constant equal zero. According to Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives, derivative is assumed to be zero when the order of the function negative value i.e. $f(t) = t^\mu$ and ($\mu < 0$ when $0 < \alpha < 1, t > 0$), Since the gamma function is undefined for arguments whose real part is negative integer. For this reason we reformulated the Caputo fractional derivative of the power function, in order to find the new formula Caputo Expansion formula. The main aim is, find approximate values for function derivatives when $f(t) = t^\mu$ and $\mu$ is negative integer by Caputo Expansion formula. The paper organized as follows: Section 2 is devoted to describe some necessary basic definitions on fractional calculus which will be used thought the paper, in section 3 we present fractional derivative of the power function. Section 4 explains the application of the Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivative of the
power function. In section 5 we present a new Caputo Expansion formula and some applications. In section 6 some conclusions are given.

2. Basic Definitions
Through this section we explain some mathematical definitions of the fractional calculus which are used in our work.

2.1 Definition: The Gamma function, denoted by Γ(z), is a generalization of the factorial function n! and defined as.

\[ \Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} \, dt, \quad Re \, z > 0 \]  

(1)

Below we show some basic properties of Γ function, namely:

\[ \Gamma(1) = \Gamma(2) = 1, \]
\[ \Gamma(z + 1) = z\Gamma(z) \]
\[ \Gamma(z) = \frac{\Gamma(z+1)}{z}, \quad \text{for negative value of } \ z. \]
\[ \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \]
\[ \Gamma(n+1) = n!, \quad for \ n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \]

Whereas \( \mathbb{N}_0 \) is the set of the non-negative integers. From the above we can get:

a) \( \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\pi} \)

b) \( \Gamma \left( \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \Gamma \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\pi} \)

c) \( \Gamma \left( \frac{-3}{2} \right) = \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{-3}{2} + 1 \right)}{\frac{-3}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{-1}{2} \right)}{\frac{-3}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)}{-3} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\pi} \)

2.2 Definition: The Beta function is very important for the computation of the fractional derivatives of the power function. It is defined by the two – parameter integral

\[ \beta(z, w) = \int_0^1 t^{z-1} (1 - t)^{w-1} \, dt, \quad Re \, z > 0, Re \, w > 0 \]  

(2)

Equation (2) is provides the analytical continuation of the Beta function to the entire complex plane via the analytical continuation of the Gamma function. It should also be mention that the Beta function is symmetric, namely:

\[ \beta(z, w) = \beta(w, z) \]  

(3)
2.3 Definition: Mittag-Leffler Function

While the Gamma function is a generalization of the factorial function, the Mittag-Leffler Function is a generalization of the exponential function, and it is one of the most important functions that is related to fractional differential equations. Firstly, we introduce one-parameter function by using series [2], namely

\[ E_\alpha(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + 1)}, \quad \alpha > 0, \ \alpha \in R, z \in C, \tag{4} \]

Then, we define the Mittag-Leffler function with two parameters, as:

\[ E_{\alpha,\beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)}, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0, \alpha, \beta \in R, z \in C. \tag{5} \]

There are some properties of Mittag-Leffler Function, namely:

\[ E_{1,1}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(k + 1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}, = e^z, \]

\[ E_{1,2}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(k + 2)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k + 1)!} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{k+1}}{(k + 1)!} = \frac{e^z - 1}{z} \]

\[ E_{1,3}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(k + 3)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k + 2)!} = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{k+2}}{(k + 2)!} = \frac{e^z - 1 - z}{z^2} \]

In general,

\[ E_{1,m}(z) = \frac{1}{z^{m-1}} \left[ e^z - \sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{z^k}{k!} \right], \tag{6} \]

Easily, we can obtain the following:

\[ E_{2,1}(z^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{\Gamma(2k + 1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cosh(z) \]

\[ E_{2,2}(z^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{\Gamma(2k + 2)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k+1}}{z(2k + 1)!} = \frac{\sinh(z)}{z} \]

\[ E_{2,1}(-z^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z^2)^k}{\Gamma(2k + 1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cos(z) \]

\[ E_{2,2}(-z^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z^2)^k}{\Gamma(2k + 2)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{z(2k + 1)!} = \frac{\sin(z)}{z} \]
2.4 **Definition:** The complementary error function is an entire function defined as:

\[
erfc(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{z}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt.
\]  

(7)

Special values of the corresponding error function are given below:

\[
erfc(-\infty) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 2,
\]

\[
erfc(0) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-t^2} dt = 1,
\]

\[
erfc(+\infty) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 0.
\]

The following relations are interesting to be mentioned, namely

\[
erfc(-x) = 2 - erfc(x),
\]

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} erfc(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}
\]

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} erfc^2(x) dx = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}.
\]

2.5 **Definition:** Fractional integration

In this section, we define the Cauchy’s formula

\[
J^{\alpha}f(t) = \int_{a}^{t} \int_{a}^{\tau_1} \int_{a}^{\tau_2} \ldots \int_{a}^{\tau_{n-1}} f(\tau) d\tau_{n-1} \ldots d\tau_{2} d\tau_{1} = \frac{1}{(\alpha-1)!} \int_{a}^{t} f(\tau)(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau.
\]  

(8)

2.6 **Definition:** Suppose that \( \alpha > 0, t > \alpha, a, t \in R \). Then we have

\[
J^{\alpha}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a}^{t} f(\tau)(t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau
\]

This is named the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order \( \alpha \). And have some Properties:

1- \( J^{0}f(t) = f(t) \), i.e. \( J^{0} = I \) is the identity operator.

2- \( J^{\alpha}(\lambda f(t) + g(t)) = \lambda J^{\alpha}f(t) + J^{\alpha}g(t), \alpha \in R_{+}, \lambda \in C \), (the Linear property).

3- (i)-\( \lim_{\alpha \to 0} J^{\alpha}f(t) = f(t), (ii)J^{\alpha}f^{(\beta)}(t) = J^{\alpha+\beta}f(t), \alpha, \beta \in R_{+}, \lambda \in C \), (if \( f(t) \) is continuous for \( t \geq 0 \)).
2.7 **Definition:** Suppose that $\alpha > 0, t > a, a, a, t \in R$. Then we have
\[
D^\alpha f(t) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_a^t \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-n}} d\tau, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, \\
\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f(t), & \alpha = n \in N.
\end{cases}
\]
(9)
This is named the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of order $\alpha$.

2.8 **Definition:** Suppose that $\alpha > 0, t > a, a, c, t \in R$. The fractional Caputo operator has the form
\[
D^\alpha f(t) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{f^{(n)}(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-n}} d\tau, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, \\
\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f(t), & \alpha = n \in N.
\end{cases}
\]
(10)

**Remark:** The difference between Caputo and Riemann – Liouville formulas for the fractional derivatives leads to the following differences:

a) Caputo fractional derivative of a constant equals zero, while Riemann – Liouville fractional derivative of a constant does not equal zero.

b) The non-commutation, in Caputo fractional derivative we have:
\[
D^\alpha D^m f(t) = D^{\alpha+m} f(t) \neq D^\alpha f(t)
\]
(11)
Where $\alpha \in (n - 1, n), n \in N, m = 1,2,3,\ldots$

In general, the Riemann-Liouville derivative is also non-commutation as:
\[
D^m D^\alpha f(t) = D^{\alpha+m} f(t) \neq D^\alpha D^m f(t)
\]
(12)
Whereas $\alpha \in (n - 1, n), n \in N, m = 1,2,3,\ldots$

Note that the formulas in (4) and (5) become equalities under the following additional conditions:
\[
f^{(s)}(0) = 0, \ s = n, n + 1,\ldots, m. \ for \ D^\alpha f(t)
\]
\[
f^{(s)}(0) = 0, \ s = 0,1,2,\ldots, m, \ for \ D^\alpha f(t)
\]

3. **Fractional Derivative of the Power Function**
In order to comprehension the fractional derivative of the power function, we review some important theorems related to our work.
3.1 Theorem [2]:

Suppose \( t > 0, \alpha \in R, \text{and} \ 1 < \alpha < n, \ n \in N, \) then the following relation between the Riemann-Liouville and the Caputo operator holds:

\[
D^{\alpha} f(t) = D^{\alpha} B(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k + 1 - \alpha)} f^{(k)}(0)
\]

**Proof:** The well-known Taylor series expansion about the point 0 reads as:

\[
f(t) = f(0) + tf'(0) + \frac{t^2}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{t^3}{3!} f'''(0) + \cdots + \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(0) + R_{n-1}
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^k}{\Gamma(k + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + R_{n-1}.
\]

Considering (8) we conclude that

\[
R_{n-1} = \int_0^t \frac{f^{(n)}(\tau)(t-\tau)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} d\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^t f^{(n)}(\tau)(t-\tau)^{n-1} d\tau = f^n(t).
\]

Now, by using the linearity characteristic of the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative, we obtain:

\[
D^{\alpha} f(t) = D^{\alpha} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^k}{\Gamma(k + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + R_{n-1} \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{D^{\alpha} t^k}{\Gamma(k + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + D^{\alpha} R_{n-1}
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(k + 1)}{\Gamma(k - \alpha + 1) \Gamma(k + 1)} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + D^{\alpha} f^n(t)
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k - \alpha + 1) \Gamma(k + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + J^{n-\alpha} f^n(t)
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k - \alpha + 1)} f^{(k)}(0) + D^{\alpha} f(t).
\]
This means that:

\[ D^\alpha f(t) = D^\alpha f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k+1-\alpha)} f^k(0). \]

So, the proof is completed.

### 3.2 Theorem [2]:
The Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of the power function satisfies:

\[ D^\alpha t^r = \frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(r-\alpha+1)} t^{r-\alpha} n - 1 < \alpha < n, r > -1, r \in R. \]  

**Proof:**

Since \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, n \in \mathbb{N} \), then

\[ D^\alpha t^r = D^n[D^{-(n-\alpha)} t^r] = D^n[\frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(r-n-\alpha+1)} t^{r+n-\alpha}] \]

\[ = \frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(r-n-\alpha+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(r+n-\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(r-n-\alpha-n+1)} t^{r+n-\alpha-n} \]

\[ = \frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(r-\alpha+1)} t^{r-\alpha} \]

### 3.3 Theorem [3]:
The Caputo fractional derivative of the power function is:

\[ D^\alpha t^p = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p-\alpha+1)} t^{p-\alpha}, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, p > n - 1, p \in R, \\ 0, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, p \leq n - 1, p \in \{ -1, -2, -3, \ldots \} \end{cases} \]  

**Proof:**

The first case since \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, p > n - 1, p \in R \), then

\[ D^\alpha t^p = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{(\tau)^p}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-n}} d\tau \]

\[ = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p-n+1)} \frac{(\tau^{p-n})(t-\tau)^{n-\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(p-n+1)} d\tau \]

And using substitution \( \tau = \lambda t, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \)

\[ D^\alpha t^p = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)\Gamma(p-n+1)} \int_0^t (\lambda t)^{p-n}((1-\lambda)t)^{n-\alpha-1} t d\lambda \]
$$= \frac{\Gamma(p + 1)}{\Gamma(n-\infty)\Gamma(p - n + 1)} t^{p-\infty} \int_0^t \lambda^{p-n} (1 - \lambda)^{n-\infty - 1} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p + 1)}{\Gamma(n-\infty)\Gamma(p - n + 1)} t^{p-\infty} \beta(p - n + 1, n - \infty)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p + 1)}{\Gamma(n-\infty)\Gamma(p - n + 1)} t^{p-\infty} \frac{\Gamma(p - n + 1)\Gamma(n - \infty)}{\Gamma(p - \infty + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p-\infty+1)} t^{p-\infty}$$

The second case $D^\alpha t^p = 0$, when $(n - 1 < \alpha < n, \ p \leq n - 1, p \in \{-1, -2, -3, \ldots\})$ follows the design of the proof of the differentiation of the constant function, since $(t^p)^n = 0$

for $p \leq n - 1, \ p, n \in \mathbb{N}$. So, the proof of the theorem is complete.

3.4 Theorem [2]: Let $f(t) = t^\mu$ where $\mu > -1, t > 0$ and Re $v > 0$, then the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of the power function satisfies:

$$D^{-v}f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\mu + 1)}{\Gamma(v + \mu + 1)} t^{\mu + v}$$

Proof:

$$D^{-v}f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (t - \xi)^{v-1} f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (t - \xi)^{v-1} \xi^\mu d\xi$$

$$= \frac{t^{v-1}}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (1 - \frac{\xi}{t})^{v-1} \xi^\mu d\xi$$

$$= \frac{t^v}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (1 - \frac{\xi}{t})^{v-1} \xi^\mu \frac{1}{t} d\xi$$

By substituting $y = \frac{\xi}{t}$

$$= \frac{t^{v+\mu}}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (1 - y)^{v-1} (\frac{\xi}{t})^\mu dy$$
\[ t^{v+\mu} = \frac{t^v}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (1 - y)^{v-1} y^\mu \, dy \]

\[ = \frac{\Gamma(v)\Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(v+\mu+1)} \int_0^t (1 - y)^{v-1} y^\mu \, dy \]

\[ = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(v+\mu+1)} t^{\mu+\nu} \]

So, the proof of the theorem is complete.

4. Applications

In this section we presented, four important examples of the fractional derivatives and fractional integral, in order to comprehend the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of the power function and Caputo fractional derivative of the power function.

4.1 Example:

Suppose that \( f(t) = t^\mu = k \), and \( k \) is constant when we apply the form:

\[ D_0^- t^\mu = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(\mu+\alpha+1)} t^{\mu+\alpha}, \quad \alpha, \; t > 0, \mu > -1 \]  

we will obtain:

\[ D_0^- k = \frac{k}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} t^\alpha \]

4.2 Example:

Suppose that \( f(t) = t^p \) when \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, \; p > n - 1, \; p \in R, \quad t > 0, \) \( (\alpha \) is the order of differentiation). Four cases are considered, namely fractional derivatives of the functions \( t^4, \; t^5, \; t^6 \) and \( t^7 \), i.e., \( p = 4, \; p = 5, \; p = 6 \) and \( p = 7 \) respectively. by applying the form

\[ D_0^\alpha f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p-\alpha+1)} t^{p-\alpha} \]

we will obtain:

The first case: if \( p = 4 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \)

\[ D_0^{3/2} t^4 = \frac{\Gamma(4 + 1)}{\Gamma(4 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)} t^{4 - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4!}{\Gamma(\frac{7}{2})} t^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{192}{15\sqrt{\pi}} t^{5/2} \]

The second case: when \( p = 5 \) and \( \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \)

\[ D_0^{3/2} t^5 = \frac{\Gamma(5 + 1)}{\Gamma(5 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)} t^{5 - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5!}{\Gamma(\frac{9}{2})} t^{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{1920}{105\sqrt{\pi}} t^{7/2} \]
The third case: when \( p = 6 \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \)

\[
D_{\alpha}^{1/2} t^6 = \frac{\Gamma(6 + 1)}{\Gamma(6 - \frac{1}{2} + 1)} t^{6 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{6!}{\Gamma\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)} t^{11/2} = \frac{46080}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} t^{11/2}
\]

The fourth case: when \( p = 7 \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \)

\[
D_{\alpha}^{1/2} t^7 = \frac{\Gamma(7 + 1)}{\Gamma(7 - \frac{1}{2} + 1)} t^{7 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7!}{\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)} t^{13/2} = \frac{465120}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} t^{13/2}
\]

4.3 Examples:

In this example we will apply the form \( D_{\alpha}^{-\infty} t^\mu = \frac{\Gamma(\mu + \gamma)}{\Gamma(\nu + \gamma)} t^{\nu + \gamma} \), on the result of the previous four cases in example 4.2, respectively, then we will getting the original \( f(t) \), as follows:

First case

\[
D_{\alpha}^{-3/2} \frac{192}{15\sqrt{\pi}} t^{5/2} = \frac{192}{15\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}
\]

\[
= \frac{192}{15\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(5)} \right) t^4 = \frac{192}{15\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{192} \right) t^4 = t^4 = f(t)
\]

Second case

\[
D_{\alpha}^{-3/2} \frac{1920}{105\sqrt{\pi}} t^{5/2} = \frac{1920}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}
\]

\[
= \frac{1920}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(6)} \right) t^5 = \frac{1920}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{105\sqrt{\pi}}{1920} \right) t^5 = t^5 = f(t)
\]

The third case

\[
D_{\alpha}^{-1/2} \frac{46080}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} t^{11/2} = \frac{46080}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{11}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \frac{46080}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{13}{2} \right) t^6 = \frac{46080}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{10395\sqrt{\pi}}{46080} \right) t^6 = t^6 = f(t).
\end{align*}
\]

The fourth case

\[
D_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-1/2} \frac{46080}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} t^{13/2} = \frac{46080}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{13}{2} + 1 \right) \frac{13\frac{1}{2} + 1}{13\frac{1}{2}} t^{13\frac{1}{2} + 1}
\]

\[
= \frac{46080}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{15}{2} \right) t^7 = \frac{46080}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{135135\sqrt{\pi}}{46080} \right) t^7 = t^7 = f(t).
\]

So, from the above four cases we conclude that

\[D_{-\alpha}^{-\alpha}D_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f(t) = D_{-\alpha}^{0} f(t) = f(t), \text{ i.e., } D_{-\alpha}^{0} f(t) = I \text{ (I is the identity operat)} \quad (15)\]

4.4 Example:

Suppose that \( f(t) = t^\mu \), when \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, n > 1, \mu \notin \{-1, -2, -3, \ldots\}, t > 0 \), \((\alpha \text{ is the order of fractional integral})\) three case are considered, namely fractional integral of the functions \( t^3, t^5 \) and \( t^7, \text{i.e.,} \mu = 3, \mu = 5 \text{ and } \mu = 7 \text{ respectively.} \) by applying the form

\[
D_{-\alpha}^{-\alpha} t^\mu = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(\mu+\alpha+1)} t^{\mu+\alpha}, \alpha > 0, \text{ we will obtain:}
\]

The first case: when \( \mu = 3 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
D_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-1} t^5 = \frac{\Gamma(5+1)}{\Gamma(5+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{5\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5!}{\Gamma\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)} t^{\frac{11}{2}} = \frac{7680}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} t^{\frac{11}{2}}
\]

The third case: when \( \mu = 7 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
D_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-1} t^7 = \frac{\Gamma(7+1)}{\Gamma(7+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{7\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7!}{\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)} t^{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{1290240}{2027025\sqrt{\pi}} t^{\frac{15}{2}}
\]
4.5 Example:

In this example we will apply the form \( D^\ast t^P = \frac{\Gamma(p + 1)}{\Gamma(p - \alpha + 1)} t^{P - \alpha} \), on the result of the previous three cases in Example (4.4), respectively then we will getting the original \( f(t) \), as follows:

The first case: when \( p = \frac{7}{2} \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
D^\frac{7}{2} \left( \frac{96}{105\sqrt{\pi}} t^{\frac{7}{2}} \right) = \frac{96}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{96}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(4)} \right) t^3 = \frac{96}{105\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{105\sqrt{\pi}}{96} \right) t^3 = t^3 = f(t)
\]

The second case: when \( p = \frac{11}{2} \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
D^\frac{11}{2} \left( \frac{7680}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} t^{\frac{11}{2}} \right) = \frac{7680}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{11}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7680}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{13}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(6)} \right) t^5
\]

\[
= \frac{7680}{10395\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{10395\sqrt{\pi}}{7680} \right) t^5 = t^5 = f(t).
\]

The third case: when \( p = \frac{15}{2} \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
D^\frac{15}{2} \left( \frac{1290240}{2027025\sqrt{\pi}} t^{\frac{15}{2}} \right) = \frac{1290240}{2027025\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)} \right) t^{\frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1290240}{2027025\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{17}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(8)} \right) t^7
\]

\[
= \frac{1290240}{2027025\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{2027025\sqrt{\pi}}{1290240} \right) t^7 = t^7 = f(t).
\]

So, from the above three cases we conclude that

\[ D^\ast D^{-\alpha} f(t) = D^0 f(t) = f(t), \text{i.e., } D^0 f(t) = I(I \text{ is the identity operator}) \quad (16) \]

5. Caputo Expansion Formula

In this section we present, a new definition of fractional derivatives Caputo Expansion formula.

5.1 Definition: The basic form of Caputo Expansion formula for fractional derivative of the power function can be written as follows:
5.2 Definition: The basic form of Caputo Expansion formula for fractional integral of the power function can be written as follows:

\[
D_{\alpha}^{-\mu} t^{\mu} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{\Gamma(\mu + 1)}{\Gamma(\mu - \alpha + 1)} t^{\mu - \alpha}, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, \quad \mu > n - 1, \mu \in R, t > 0, \\
\frac{\Gamma(\mu - \alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\mu - n + 1)} t^{-\mu - \alpha}, & t > 0, n - 1 < \alpha < n, \mu < n - 1, \mu \in \{-2, -3, -4, ...\} \\
0, & n - 1 < \alpha < n, \quad \mu = -1, t > 0,
\end{cases}
\]

6. Application and Result:

In this subsection, in order to show the high importance of Caputo Expansion formula, we apply it to solve fractional derivative and fractional integral when the order of the functions is negative integer and we have obtained approximate values for derivatives and integrations: as in the examples below

6.1 Example:

Suppose that \( f(t) = t^{-\mu} \), when \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, \mu < n - 1, \mu \in \{-2, -3, -4, ...\} \), (\( \alpha \) is the order of differentiation) three case are considered, namely fractional derivatives of the functions \( t^{-2}, t^{-5} \) and \( t^{-7} \), i.e., \( \mu = -2, \mu = -5 \) and \( \mu = -7 \) respectively. By applying the new form \( D_{\alpha}^{\mu} t^{-\mu} = \frac{\Gamma(\mu + 1)}{\Gamma(\mu - \alpha + 1)} t^{\mu - \alpha}, t > 0 \), we will obtain:

The first case: when \( \mu = -2, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \)

\[
D_{\alpha}^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-2} \approx \frac{\Gamma(|-2 + 1|)}{\Gamma(-2 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)} t^{-2 - \frac{3}{2}} \approx \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{2})} t^{-\frac{7}{2}} \approx \frac{4}{3\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{7}{2}}
\]

The second case: when \( \mu = -5, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \)

\[
D_{\alpha}^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-5} \approx \frac{\Gamma(|-5 + 1|)}{\Gamma(-5 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)} t^{-5 - \frac{3}{2}} \approx \frac{\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(\frac{13}{2})} t^{-\frac{13}{2}} \approx \frac{192}{945\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{13}{2}}
\]

The third case: when \( \mu = -7, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \)

\[
D_{\alpha}^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-7} \approx \frac{\Gamma(|-7 + 1|)}{\Gamma(-7 - \frac{3}{2} + 1)} t^{-7 - \frac{3}{2}} \approx \frac{\Gamma(6)}{\Gamma(\frac{17}{2})} t^{-\frac{17}{2}} \approx \frac{34560}{18945\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{17}{2}}
\]
6.2 Example:

In this example we will apply the new form of integral $D^{-\mu}_t t^{-\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(|-\mu+1|)}{\Gamma(|-\mu+\alpha+1|)} t^{-\mu+\alpha}$, on the result of the previous three cases in Example (5.1), respectively, then we will getting the original $f(t)$, as follows:

The first case: when $\mu = -\frac{7}{2}$ and $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$, $t > 0$,

$$D^{-3}_t 4 \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{3\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{4}{\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{-\frac{7}{2}+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{-\frac{7}{2}+\frac{3}{2}+1}{2}\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{7+3}{2}} \approx \frac{4}{\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{4}{\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4}} \left( \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \right) t^{-2} = t^{-2} = f(t)$$

The second case: when $\mu = -\frac{13}{2}$, and $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$, $t > 0$,

$$D^{-3}_t 192 \frac{945\sqrt{\pi}}{945\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{13}{2}} = \frac{192}{\frac{945\sqrt{\pi}}{945\sqrt{\pi}}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{13}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{13}{2}+\frac{3}{2}+1\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{13+3}{2}} \approx \frac{192}{\frac{945\sqrt{\pi}}{945\sqrt{\pi}}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right) t^{-5}$$

$$\approx \frac{192}{945\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{945\sqrt{\pi}}{192} \right) t^{-5} = t^{-5} = f(t)$$

The third case: when $\mu = -\frac{17}{2}$, and $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$, $t > 0$,

$$D^{-3}_t 15360 \frac{135135\sqrt{\pi}}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{17}{2}} = \frac{15360}{\frac{135135\sqrt{\pi}}{135135\sqrt{\pi}}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{-\frac{17}{2}+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{-\frac{17}{2}+\frac{3}{2}+1}{2}\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{17+3}{2}}$$

$$\approx \frac{15360}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(6)} \right) t^{-7} \approx \frac{15360}{135135\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{135135\sqrt{\pi}}{15360} \right) t^{-7} = t^{-7} = f(t)$$
6.3 Example:

Suppose that \( f(t) = t^{-\mu} \), when \( n - 1 < \alpha < n, \mu < n - 1, \mu \in \{-2, -3, -4, \ldots\}, t > 0, (\alpha \)is the order of fractional integral\) four case are considered, namely fractional integral of the functions \( t^{-2}, t^{-3}, t^{-4} \) and \( t^{-5} \), i.e., \( \mu = -2, \mu = -3, \mu = -4 \) and \( \mu = -5 \) respectively by applying the new integral form \( D_\alpha^{-\mu} t^{-\mu} = \frac{\Gamma(-\mu+1)}{\Gamma(-\mu+\alpha+1)} t^{-\mu+\alpha}, \alpha > 0 \), we will obtain:

The first case: when \( \mu = -2 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), \( t > 0 \),

\[
D_\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} t^{-2} \cong \frac{\Gamma(-2+1)}{\Gamma(-2+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{-2+\frac{1}{2}} \cong \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cong \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{3}{2}}
\]

The second case: when \( \mu = -3 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), \( t > 0 \),

\[
D_\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} t^{-3} \cong \frac{\Gamma(-3+1)}{\Gamma(-3+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{-3+\frac{1}{2}} \cong \frac{\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)} t^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cong \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{5}{2}}
\]

The third case: when \( \mu = -4 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), \( t > 0 \),

\[
D_\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} t^{-4} \cong \frac{\Gamma(-4+1)}{\Gamma(-4+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{-4+\frac{1}{2}} \cong \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)} t^{-\frac{7}{2}} \cong \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{7}{2}}
\]

The forth case: when \( \mu = -5 \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), \( t > 0 \),

\[
D_\alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} t^{-5} \cong \frac{\Gamma(-5+1)}{\Gamma(-5+\frac{1}{2}+1)} t^{-5+\frac{1}{2}} \cong \frac{\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)} t^{-\frac{9}{2}} \cong \frac{48}{15\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{9}{2}}
\]

6.4 Example:

In this example we will apply the form \( D_\alpha^{-\mu} t^{-\mu} = \frac{\Gamma(-\mu+1)}{\Gamma(-\mu+\alpha+1)} t^{-\mu+\alpha}, t > 0 \), on the result of the previous four cases in Example (5.3), respectively then we will getting the original \( f(t) \), as follows:

The first case: when \( \mu = -\frac{3}{2} \), and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), \( t > 0 \),
The second case: when \( \mu = -\frac{5}{2}, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, t > 0, \)
\[
D_t^\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{3}{2}+1\right|\right)}{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{3}{2}+1\right|\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{3}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1\right)} \right) t^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{1} \right) t^{-2} = f(t),
\]

The third case: when \( \mu = -\frac{7}{2}, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, t > 0 \)
\[
D_t^\frac{1}{2} \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{7}{2}} \approx \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{7}{2}+1\right|\right)}{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{7}{2}+1\right|\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{7}{2}} \approx \frac{8}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8} \right) t^{-4} = t^{-4} = f(t)
\]

The forth case: when \( \mu = -\frac{9}{2}, \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, t > 0 \)
\[
D_t^\frac{1}{2} \frac{48}{15\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{9}{2}} \approx \frac{48}{15\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{9}{2}+1\right|\right)}{\Gamma\left(\left|\frac{9}{2}+1\right|\right)} \right) t^{-\frac{9}{2}} \approx \frac{48}{15\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{48} \right) t^{-5} = t^{-5} = f(t)
\]

6. Conclusion

The new formula, Caputo Expansion formula has proven as an efficient technique to obtained approximate values for derivatives and integrations, when the order of the functions is negative integer. Compared with the previous definitions of Riemann-Liouville and Caputo Fractional derivatives the result of the derivation is zero, when the order of the functions is negative. In order to achieve our goal, we presented some important example in fractional derivative and fractional integral, So the goal has been achieved successfully. As well as we proved, \( D_t^{\alpha} D_t^{\alpha} f(t) = D_t^{\alpha} D_t^{\alpha} f(t) = D_t^{0} f(t) = f(t) \) when \( (0 < \alpha < 1) \).
References


